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# The EXTRA Hongkong Telegraph

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1932. 一初月正

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## JAPAN'S BIG PUSH REPULSED ON WHOLE LINE.

### Chinese Recover Lost Ground in Fierce Counter-Attacks.

#### THREE JAPANESE AIRMEN INCINERATED.

CHINESE G.O.C.  
ON OUTLOOK.

#### HAPPY TO HAVE SHOW-DOWN.

(Special to "Telegraph.")

Shanghai, Feb. 6.  
Less than a hundred yards from the headquarters of General Tsai Ting-kai, the youthful officer commanding that section of the Nineteenth Route Army which has been so gallantly facing the repeated Japanese attacks, a Reuter's man to-day saw the remains of a Japanese aeroplane which had been brought down by anti-aircraft guns.

#### THREE FLIERS DEAD.

Only the engine and metal work of the plane remained and nearby lay three horribly charred bodies, those of the Japanese aviators who had crashed with their machine.

Before being brought down, the plane had bombed the Chenju Railway Station six miles from Shanghai and had damaged a goods train and wounded ten civilians.

#### GENERAL'S CONFIDENCE.

Afterwards, Reuter secured an interview with General Tsai Ting-kai while he was being driven in a motor-car to his headquarters by a U.S. educated staff officer. Questioned regarding the progress of the fighting, he declared: "Our boys are having a picnic. They are dying to have some real fighting."

#### DEFENSIVE WAR.

General Tsai Ting-kai, who is more like a general than a soldier, declared: "I am fighting for the defence of Shanghai against Japanese aggression and I have behind me the whole of the Chinese people. I shall fight, if necessary, until not a single one of my men is left, but please tell the world that mine is not an offensive campaign, it is only on the defensive."

#### CHILD'S PLAY!

Reminded that the Japanese were sending a full division of soldiers to throw into the fighting line, General Tsai said: "Good. My troops are bored with the monotony of the present fighting, which is child's play. They will be happy to have a real show-down."—Reuter.

#### BRITISH SHIP'S RESCUE.

#### NEW JAPANESE PLANE DOWN.

Shanghai, Feb. 5.  
Another Japanese aeroplane met with disaster to-day in combat with a Chinese fighting machine. The victim on this occasion was a Japanese chaser, employed to defend the bombing machines from attack. A British steamer coming into Shanghai this afternoon picked up the plane which was drifting down the river. The pilot was found to be wounded.—Reuter.

#### League's Interest.

London, Feb. 5.  
The League of Nations Council will meet in public to-morrow afternoon, when the President, M. Tardieu, will make a brief statement on the Chinese-Japanese question. It is expected that a report from the Emergency Committee at Shanghai will then have been received.—British Wireless.

#### STUBBORN FIGHT CONTINUES.

#### GRIM CONFLICT ROUND NORTH STATION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

THE BIG PUSH staged by Admiral Shiosawa in Chapei yesterday was an admitted failure. The Japanese attacked violently all along the line and broke through in several places, only to be thrust back later in fierce Chinese counter-attacks.

Heavy losses were suffered by both combatants, the Japanese casualties being placed at over 200, and the Chinese much heavier.

Further fighting on a big scale seems likely to occur to-day. The Japanese have landed a strong force of regular soldiers near Liuhoo, the Chinese have rushed reinforcements to the region, which will probably be the scene of the next big engagement.

#### LARGE CHINESE FORCE DEMANDS SETTLEMENT PASSAGE.

Shanghai, Feb. 6, 7.53 a.m.

Forty-two thousand Chinese troops are demanding passage through the International Settlement in order to attack the Japanese from the flank. They claim that they are at present at a disadvantage as the Japanese are using the Settlement as a base for their operations.

#### MORE HEAVY GUNS.

This morning, the Japanese landed additional heavy artillery and it is evident that when the division troops arrive, there will be a battle bigger than anything previously experienced.

Thirty-five Japanese howitzers were brought into the fighting areas last night, two of the guns being placed on the Kiangwan corner of Hongkew Park.

#### UNIVERSITY BOMBED.

St. John's University was the scene of bombing yesterday.

It has been ascertained that there are four hundred and fifty young Chinese lying in the Settlement and French Concession hospitals.

The Japanese suffered heavy losses in the Chapei offensive yesterday. A semi-official estimate gives sixty killed and more than twice that number seriously wounded.

The Chinese casualties were far more serious, the heavy bombardment accounting for a large number.

#### GRIM FIGHTING.

After days of intensive artillery fire and aerial bombardment, there is still little change in the Japanese and Chinese positions on the northern front. The Japanese made inroads into the Chinese lines at the outset of the fighting, but some bitter hand to hand encounters were followed by a fierce Chinese counter-attack and an inspection this morning revealed that they were firmly placed in their old positions.

#### CHAPEI LINE HELD.

While an advance on the Kiangwan Road sector is claimed by the Japanese, it is admitted that the Chapei line is no further forward than the length of the Honan Road extension and along the Paoshan Road on the other side of the North Railway Station, which is still held by the Chinese. The Chinese troops there have been strongly reinforced, and they have offered such stubborn resistance that the Japanese have never yet been within effective striking distance of this important

#### SHELL CRASHES INTO MUNICIPAL HOUSE

FOUR SERIOUSLY  
WOUNDED.

#### SETTLEMENT PERILS.

(Special to "Telegraph.")

Shanghai, Feb. 6, 8.40 a.m.  
The Japanese bombardments are increasing in their fury. Yesterday's shelling of the Chinese positions in Chapei as a prelude to the "big push" was the heaviest yet experienced. The whole of the Settlement reverberated with the roar of the guns. Chinese New Year's Day dawned comparatively quiet.

#### IMMENSE DESTRUCTION.

Yesterday shells moved down the main roads and buildings of all kinds, including the Russian Church in Chapei, which is a concrete structure. Many of the shells, some of them of heavy calibre, dropped into the Settlement.

One crashed through the roof of a house adjacent to that occupied by Chief Detective Inspector Prince, of the S.M.S., in Dixwell Road, which is a municipal house outside the Settlement. Another penetrated the roof of a house near Sinza Road in the Western District. The four occupants, who were sleeping, were seriously injured.—Reuter.

#### WANG CHING-WEI DEFIANT.

#### NO CONCESSIONS TO JAPAN.

Loyang, Feb. 6.  
Mr. Wang Ching-wei, interviewed by Reuter, said the Chinese Government's position was based on two principles—first, never to sign a Treaty involving the loss of territorial sovereignty; secondly, to continue to resist Japanese armed aggression.

He said that the Government was rushing reinforcements and military supplies to the 19th Route Army, which is defending Shanghai.

Regarding the removal of the capital from Nanking to Loyang, he said: "To speak plainly, if the Chinese Government was willing to surrender to Japanese military aggression, it would have been unnecessary to remove the capital temporarily to Loyang."—Reuter.

#### CHAPEI FIRES SPREAD.

Shanghai, Feb. 6.  
The tremendous fires in Chapei continue to spread. The wind appears to be carrying the flames towards the Settlement boundary.—Our Own Correspondent.

#### WOOSUNG FORTS OCCUPIED.

#### NEARLY FOUR THOUSAND JAPANESE IN FINAL ASSAULT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Shanghai, Feb. 6, 8 a.m.  
Woosung Forts were occupied by a powerful Japanese landing force last night.

Three thousand soldiers, the advance party of the division now arriving, were landed under the cover of a third heavy bombardment with about 800 marines swept through the Chinese defences in quick time.

The occupation was carried out

so quickly that shipping was not halted by the operations. It is not known what resistance was offered to the Japanese regular army troops, although it is known that the forts, a few hours before the attack, were defended by a large number of Chinese soldiers, who were awaiting heavy artillery to replace the guns wrecked in the battle of the previous days. The Japanese attack, carried out with such a large force, appears to have met with little resistance.

#### JAPANESE IMPOSE CENSORSHIP.

#### SECRECY REGARDING SHANGHAI REINFORCEMENTS.

#### NAIVE COMMENT ON 19th ROUTE ARMY.

SECRECY IS BEING PRESERVED regarding the exact number of Japanese regular soldiers being despatched to Shanghai, though Mr. Debuchi, the Ambassador to Washington, from whom the true facts were admittedly concealed, now says that the division will consist of 9,000 men.

The censorship in Japan has been lifted to the extent that the despatch of troops is allowed to be mentioned. Details are still banned.

A long statement has been made by the Japanese Navy Minister, revealing an anxiety to satisfy British opinion regarding the step. He suggested that the situation might improve if the Nineteenth Route Army, defending Shanghai, was replaced by one of Chiang Kai-shek's "disciplined" divisions.

#### ANXIOUS TO SATISFY BRITAIN.

Tokyo, Feb. 6.

"In deciding to send reinforcements to Shanghai, Japan has no other aim than to relieve the handful of bluejackets who are worn out by continuous fighting against an enemy tenfold stronger, and to drive back the Chinese troops from the vicinity of the city."

"Japan has absolutely no intention of carrying out anything in the nature of an occupation, or of menacing British interests in the Yangtze Valley, but will withdraw her troops as quickly as possible, as soon as the immediate task is completed."

EXTENT OF OPERATIONS.  
This declared the Navy Minister in a personal interview with Reuter to-day.

The Minister frankly admitted anxiety lest the Japanese action in despatching troops should be misinterpreted abroad. He expressed the hope that the arrival of the forces might lead the Chinese to withdraw without further fighting, and asserted that even if fighting were unavoidable, Britain may rest assured that the area of Japanese operations would be strictly limited.

Asked how far afield the operations might spread, the Minister intimated that it would possibly be twenty or thirty miles but certainly no further.

#### BRITISH OPINIONS.

"If Britain will only recognize that Japan regards the Shanghai trouble in an entirely different light from the Manchuria problem, she will realize that there is no need to question Japan's intentions," declared the Minister.

#### A PASSING INCIDENT.

"Manchuria," he said, "is a matter of life and death to the Japanese. Shanghai is only a passing incident, which we are anxious to close as soon as possible, so that we may withdraw our troops."

Expressing the belief that the situation would be bettered if Chiang Kai-shek would replace the troops of the 19th Route Army with his own better disciplined forces, the Minister hoped that the possibility of future trouble in Shanghai would be removed permanently by an international agreement similar to that entered into at Tientsin, no Chinese troops

to be allowed within a specified distance.

#### SAILOR-STATESMAN.

Concluding the interview, the Minister emphasised that the appointment of Admiral Nomura, who has the reputation of being a statesman as well as a sailor, ought to ensure better co-operation and understanding, while the Commander of the military forces which are being sent is also a man with a sympathetic understanding of British and foreign viewpoints.—Reuter.

#### CENSORSHIP LIFTED.

Tokyo, Feb. 6.

An important statement explaining the despatch of troops to Shanghai, which was to have been given out to-day, has been postponed, apparently due to the Cabinet desiring to reconsider the exact numbers required and possibly reducing the original estimate.

While details of the troops despatched to Shanghai are still banned, the censorship has now been lifted to the extent of permitting the mention of the despatch of the forces.

#### OFFICIALS KEPT IN DARK.

It is officially explained that Mr. Shigemitsu, the Minister to China, urged that the matter be kept strictly secret for the time being, as he feared the mention thereof might induce the Chinese to launch a general offensive aiming at the annihilation of the Japanese bluejackets, who have already lost ten per cent. in casualties, before the arrival of reinforcements.

Officials regret the embarrassment caused thereby to Mr. Debuchi, the Japanese Ambassador in the United States, who recently assured Mr. Stimson that no troops were being sent, the Government having purposely refrained from informing even its own representatives abroad.

#### 9,000 TROOPS.

Washington, Feb. 5.  
The Japanese Ambassador has informed the State Department that a Division of 9,000 land troops is being sent to Shanghai from Japan.—Reuter.

#### BRITAIN'S TARIFFS.

#### SIR H. SAMUEL'S CRITICISMS.

London, Feb. 5.

Voicing the views of Free Traders and of the minority of the Cabinet who differ on the tariff issue from the majority of their colleagues, Sir Herbert Samuel, Home Secretary, in the House of Commons to-day vigorously criticised Mr. Neville Chamberlain's speech outlining the Government's Protection proposals.

As an alternative to the Government's plans, Sir Herbert advocated the formation of an Industrial Commission to frame reorganisation schemes, pending which he was prepared to agree to a measure of Protection on the lines conferred by the Dyestuffs Act.

#### Only as a Means.

Except for the general tariff, he supported the Government's agricultural policy, and while prepared to accept Protection as a means to reorganisation, he would reject it as Protection itself.

During the debate, the Government's proposals were favourably received by the majority of their supporters.

#### Fresh Comment.

Commenting on the proposals, the Times says: "The certainty of a fair measure of Protection against competitors less heavily handicapped should give producers the stimulus and confidence they need. It rests with them to justify the great experiment which the Government are making and to make it the beginning of a real revival of British prosperity."

The Daily Telegraph sees in the proposals the beginning of a new era, and is especially pleased at the prospect of closer Imperial trade relations—and at the power they give for negotiating with other countries.

New-Chronicle, the Daily Herald and the Manchester Guardian voice vigorous criticisms and declare that the state of tariff countries is not such as to justify Britain's plunge into Protection.

The Daily Mail considers that the Government has made a splendid contribution to prosperity and approves of the flexibility of the proposals.

The Daily Express sees in the proposals the birth of Empire Free Trade.—British Wireless.

#### SALVAGE OF M.2 TO CONTINUE.

#### RESULT OF DIVING OPERATIONS.

London, Feb. 5.

Salvage work on the submarine M.2 in West Bay, Portland, was temporarily suspended to-day for a memorial service on board the Adamant, the parent ship of the Submarine Flotilla. The service took place over the spot where the submarine sank with her sixty victims.

Memorial services were also held in the little church of St. John's, Portland, and at Chatham, Portsmouth and Devonport.

The Admiralty has issued the following statement:—"Diving operations on the M.2 up to to-day have revealed that the hanger door and upper conning tower hatch are open and that the forward hatch and engine-room hatch are closed. It has not yet been ascertained whether the lower conning tower hatch and the hatch inside the hanger, giving access to the interior of the submarine, are closed or open. It has been decided that the salvage of M.2 is to continue weather permitting."—British Wireless.



## EARLIER NEWS OF THE CRISIS.

### JAPANESE AERIAL BOMBARDMENT.

#### MORE MARINES.

Shanghai, Feb. 5, 4 p.m.  
One thousand Japanese marines have landed and it is reliably reported that a brigade of Japanese infantry is arriving to-morrow.—*Reuter.*

#### Big Attack Launched.

Shanghai, Feb. 5, 6.34 p.m.  
There is an unconfirmed report that a Japanese bombing plane was shot down by a Chinese plane over Chien-tung today.

A heavy artillery duel started at 10.55 a.m. along the front extending from Jukong Road to Kiangwan Road, beyond Hongkew Park. The Japanese being assisted by seven bombing planes. Machine-gun and rifle fire was also intensive.

The bombardment indicates that the Japanese now have their artillery placed in the alleyways and roads leading off North Szechuen Road.

The Japanese advanced at 11.40 a.m. across the railway line at Tien Tung An, but later withdrew to the east side of the line, then opened up with artillery, demolishing the buildings on the west side of the line, after which they resumed their advance, and still continue the forward drive.

Practically all the buildings in the vicinity of the station are night.

A Japanese battery which operated from the rifle range, is now located behind the butts, affording it protection. Japanese artillery fire behind the butts continues.

Three Japanese planes this morning at 10.30, dropped heavy bombs west of the North Station, due to the rear of Tien Tung An station. A further four planes later joined in the attack, approaching from Woosung.

Shells have fallen in Gordon, Robinson, Tongkin, Mokanshan and Ferry Roads today.

#### More Japanese Bluejackets.

A total of 4,000 Japanese bluejackets arrived on a transport at the Waiwai Wharf this morning.—*Our Own Correspondent.*

#### Loss of Plane Confirmed.

Shanghai, Feb. 5, 6.47 p.m.  
It is now confirmed that a Japanese plane was brought down at Chien-tung by anti-aircraft guns.

Two Japanese airmen were incinerated when the plane broke into flames on reaching the ground.—*Our Own Correspondent.*

#### Colonel's Narrow Escape.

Shanghai, Feb. 5, 4 p.m.  
A shell exploded near the headquarters of the Lincoln Regiment and as a result of the concussion the Colonel's boy was blown out of his chair in the mess room.

Another miraculous escape was that of Brigade Major Penny, of the Royal Corps of Signals, who was "cut walking. There were no casualties."

It was impossible to establish whether the shell was Chinese or Japanese.—*Reuter.*

#### The U.S. Reinforcements.

Shanghai, Feb. 5, 4.38 p.m.  
The U.S. Transport Chantant, with the 31st Infantry, 1,200 strong, has arrived, bringing up the American forces here to 6,000, including the naval detachment.—*Reuter.*

#### Essential Services.

Shanghai, Feb. 5, 3.35 p.m.  
The Japanese authorities are providing plans to enable Chinese workers to restore the essential services—electricity, water and telephones—in Hongkew.—*Our Own Correspondent.*

#### No Evacuation.

Shanghai, Feb. 5, 3.35 p.m.  
The Committee on evacuation and attempting to arrange for the British citizens along the Yangtze to proceed elsewhere than Shanghai, to Hongkong probably.

The situation regarding evacuation in Shanghai is easing off and it is not believed that the evacuation of Shanghai is likely unless political complications should arise.

It is possible that the residents of the outer western area will be compelled to withdraw into the inner lines.

Chinese refugees, it is estimated, number 100,000 many of whom are proceeding to the interior.—*Our Own Correspondent.*

#### Powers to Discuss.

London, Feb. 5.  
Japan's reply to the five point plan has been closely considered in authoritative quarters. In view of China's unconditional acceptance and Japan's rejection of points 2 and 5.

It is likely to form the subject of telegraphic exchanges between Geneva and the capitals of the interested Powers, therefore no action can be expected till next week; but it is likely to be discussed.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### Shanghai Events.

[To the Editor, Hongkong Telegraph.]

Sir,—It is to be regretted that there seems to exist, at the present moment, many misinformed news and rumours with regard to the recent outbreak of Shanghai affairs. I am, hereby, going to bring the following facts to your knowledge.

1. On the 21st, January, the Japanese Consul General at Shanghai lodged a protest with the Mayor of Greater Shanghai, demanding their strict restriction over unlawful actions against Japan and the Japanese subjects. To this demand, the Chinese authorities did not only show any sincere attitude and would put off their reply without any valid reason, but in the meantime, they concentrated their troops to the vicinity of Shanghai to be a great menace to the Japanese population there.

2. All the foreigners in Shanghai would admit that the demand made by the Japanese Consul General was right and adequate. On the 25th January, the Shanghai Municipal Council held a Conference of foreign members, excepting the Japanese and Chinese, and on its own initiative, decided unanimously to close down the Headquarters of Anti-Japanese Association, and on the 26th, they took the steps to close the Daily News. As to the Anti-Japanese Association, they showed their willingness to support the Japanese in the event of their raiding the Headquarters of the Association.

3. The Japanese authorities informed the Shanghai Municipal Council of their necessary measures in connection with the closing of the Anti-Japanese Association, and the Japanese Navy made a previous arrangement on this matter with the Shanghai Municipal Council Police. On the 27th, the Japanese Consul General notified the Councils General of Great Britain, United States of America and France, respectively, of this decision.

4. On the 27th January, the commanding officers of each country held a conference and agreed upon a plan of operation for the protection of the International Settlement, the plan being as follows:

a. French Forces: The area of the French Settlement.

b. British Forces: The area between Kiao-Chow Road and Jessfield.

c. American Forces: The area between Mohowk Road and Kiangchow Road.

d. The Voluntary Corps: The area between the Bund and Race Course.

e. Japanese Force: The area at the north of the Soochow creek extending between North Kiangsi Road and Yangtzepoo.

5. On the 28th at 3.15 o'clock p.m. Mr. Wu Tieh-chen the Mayor of Greater Shanghai accepted the satisfaction of the Japanese Consul General and Admiral Shiozawa of Japanese Navy.

6. The Japanese might be criticised for their exchanging fire with the Chinese after accepting the Mayor's reply, but these are two different things. It appears that on account of this misunderstanding, the public is inclined to blame the Japanese. In this respect, the following points must be considered carefully.

7. On the 28th at 3.15 p.m., the Chinese Authorities accepted the Japanese demands. On the other hand, a great number of Chinese congregated around the Municipal Office, creating a menacing atmosphere and rumours were rife everywhere. Especially, the state of uneasiness increased by the withdrawal of the whole Chinese Police Force which was stationed in the district of Chapei. Consequently, "The State of Emergency" was declared by the Shanghai Municipal Council at 4.00 o'clock p.m. on the same day.

8. Now the Japanese marines were to take up their position in the district assigned to them according to the plan of defence of the 27th. North Szechuen Road which is within the area assigned to the Japanese Force, is a Settlement Road under the control of Municipal Council and it extends far to the outside of the Settlement. When the Japanese Marines were proceeding along this road to take their post at about 11.45 p.m., the Chinese Regular Troops opened fire against them from both sides of the road. The Japanese were consequently forced to retaliate.

At about the same time, some Chinese snipers appeared in North Szechuen Road and attacked the Japanese marines stationed at the Japanese Primary School, The Marines, thereupon, fought back.

9. The above is the true state of affairs.

In view of these facts, I hope that you will be able to see the whole situation in its true colour, and as to the more recent news, I regret to say that there are many which are misinformed or unfounded.

For instance:—

a. The Japanese warships bombarded the Woosung Forts on the 29th and their planes bombed on the air.

b. 4 Japanese aeroplanes were shot down on the 29th.

c. On the 29th, Japanese aeroplanes bombed the Shanghai Wireless Station.

d. On the 31st Japanese gunboats bombed Swatow.

e. On the 31st, a Japanese gunboat was sunk.

f. On the 31st Japanese gunboats opened fire on Chinese fort at Nanjing.

g. Most of Japanese residents have evacuated Canton.

It appears that these are all unconfirmed news or created stories for the purpose of propaganda and may be too absurd to believe for the people who know the truth, but are effective enough to mislead the public.

I sincerely hope that the time is not far distant when the peace and order in Shanghai will be restored and the people of every country there will be able to pursue their daily business in peace and safety again.

T. YOSHIDA.

Consul of Japan.

Acting Consul-General of Japan.

## BIG PUSH REPULSED.

(Continued from Page 1.)

Japanese attack, had counter-attacked and re-occupied their former positions. If anything, their positions have been slightly bettered since yesterday morning.

The North Railway Station, after a whole week of savage Japanese onslaughts and furious bombardments, is still retained.

### ADMIRAL'S ADMISSION.

Admiral Shiozawa, interviewed by foreign journalists last evening said that he had hoped that yesterday's big push would have resulted in driving the Chinese out of Chapei.

He frankly admitted that the Japanese offensive had not met with success.

The battle continues on a lesser scale. Shells are exploding frequently, but they are now scarcely headed by war-hardened Shanghaiers.—*Reuter.*

The speaker at the Rotary Club dinner on Tuesday will be Rotarian R. Robertson, and his subject "Reparations and War Debts."

## EARLY MAN.

### PIECING TOGETHER THE FRAGMENTS.

London, Feb. 5.  
Archaeologists from every country are being invited to meet in London this summer to help in the piecing together of man's early history.

So many tantalising fragments about early man have been discovered in recent years that it has been determined that an attempt shall now be made to discover exactly what he was like and how long he lived.

Between 400 and 800 delegates are expected to attend the Congress, after which they will visit prehistoric sites in Britain. Some also will probably go to the West Country, Scotland and Ireland.—*Reuter's Special Service.*

## MESSING AIRMEN.

### MESSAGE FROM SAHARA DESERT.

Paris, Feb. 5.  
"We have seen antelope but would have preferred to have seen a gallop of bees" was part of a dramatic wireless message received from three French airmen who were lost in the wild Hoggar district of Sahara.

Being without a sextant the airmen were unable to give their position accurately thus the task of the two airmen who are seeking them is very difficult.—*Reuter's Special Service.*

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T. YOSHIDA.

Consul of Japan.

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## CHURCH NOTICES.

### Quinquagesima Sunday.

#### LOCAL SERVICES.

St. John's Cathedral.  
The following are the services for to-morrow:

Quinquagesima Sunday, Diocesan Sunday.  
Holy Communion 8 a.m. Holy Communion (Peak Church) 8 a.m. Children's Service 10 a.m. Choral Eucharist and Sermon 11 a.m.

Preacher: Rev. C. I. Blanchett, C.M.S. Canton.  
Evening 6.30 p.m. N. Watkins. Social Evening in Cathedral Hall after Evensong.

### PROTESTANT CEMETERY CHAPEL.

#### Happy Valley.

Services in conjunction with St. John's Cathedral.

The services to-morrow will be Holy Communion at 8.00 a.m. and Evensong with address at 6.15 p.m. The Preacher will be the Rev. H. V. Koop.

### ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH.

#### (Kowloon).

Services for Sunday, February 7.

Quinquagesima Sunday.

8.15 a.m. Holy Communion.

10 a.m. Young People's Service.

Primary Sunday School.

11 a.m. Morning Prayer and Choral Communion. Preacher, The Vicar.

2.45 p.m. Senior and Intermediate Sunday School.

6.45 p.m. Evening Prayer and Sermon. Preacher, Rev. N. V. Halward.

### WESLEYAN CHURCH

#### A Lecture on the Science of Thought.

Wesleyan Methodist Church, Wanchai. (Opposite Royal Naval Hospital, Queen's Rd., E.)

Sunday, February 7, 1932.

Quinquagesima Sunday.

Morning Service 10.15 a.m.

Evening Service 6 p.m. Preacher at both Services: Rev. Errol C. H. Tribbeck.

The Sunday School will meet with the morning congregation, this being the first Sunday in the month.

At the close of the Evening Service the Sacrament of Holy Communion will be observed.

At the Salitors' and Soldiers' Home.

Every Sunday at 8.15 p.m. Service Men's Hour. Every Tuesday at 8 p.m. Fellowship Hour.

Special Notice.

On Wednesday, February 10, commencing at 8.15 p.m., a Lecture will be given in the Salitors' and Soldiers' Home by Dr. K. C. Yeo, Assistant Medical Officer of Health, who is taking as his subject "Some Practical Aspects on the Science of Thought."

This Lecture is open to the public and it is hoped that there will be a large attendance to support Dr. Yeo who is an authority on the subject of Thought, and whose Lecture is bound to be one of interest and education to all.

Please come in good time.

### UNION CHURCH.

#### (Hongkong)

Services for Sunday, February 7, 1932.

Morning.

Sunday School 10 a.m.

Naval Parade Service 10.15 a.m.

Public worship 11 a.m.

Afternoon.

Sunday School Taihook 2.45 p.m.

Evening.

Public worship 6 p.m., followed by a social hour in the Church Hall.

Preacher at all services, The Rev. E. G. Powell.

Every Tuesday at 5.30 p.m. Choir practice.

Every Tuesday at 7.45 p.m. Devotional Meeting of the Soldiers' and Airmen's Christian Association. All Service men are heartily welcomed.

### SEVENTH DAY ADVENTISTS

Seventh-day Adventist Chapel, 20, Ice House Street, Services, Saturday 2.00 p.m. Preaching, Saturday 3.00 p.m. Sabbath School, Sunday night 6.00 p.m. Preaching. Subject "The Hope of the World," by Lyman W. Shaw, Pastor, Wednesday night 8.00 p.m. Prayer Service. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

### FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST.

First Church of Christ Scientist, Macdonnell Road, below Bowen Road Tram Station. Sunday Service, 11.15 a.m. Subject: "Spirit." The Sunday School is held on Sunday Morning at 10 o'clock.

Wednesday Evening Meeting at 6 p.m. Reading Room at above address open Tuesday and Friday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon. Monday and Thursday, 5.30 to 7 p.m. The Public is cordially invited to attend the service and visit the Reading Room. Branch of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ Scientist, Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

## RADIO BROADCAST

### CHINESE NEW YEAR PROGRAMME.

By Z. B. W. on a wavelength of 355 metres.  
2.30-7.00 p.m. Chinese Programme.  
7.00-11.30 p.m. European Programme.

7.00-9.30 p.m. Programme of Victor and H.M.V. Records.  
7.00 p.m. Mail Notice, etc.

7.03-7.48 p.m. Band and Orchestral Selections.  
Visions by Night (Komzak).  
Marek Weber and His Orch. C1507.  
A Musical Switch (arr. Alfard).  
The Band of H. M. Coldstream Guards. C1580.

Fantasia on Melodies of Johann Strauss (Weber).  
Marek Weber and His Orch. C2189.  
Pagoda of Flowers (Woodford-Pinder).

The Band of H. M. Coldstream Guards. C1972.  
Contrasts-Potpourri of Famous Melodies (Robrecht).  
Marek Weber and His Orch. C2232.  
8.00 p.m. Local Time and Weather Report.

7.48-8.45 p.m. Variety.

Orchestral-Old Musical Comedy Gems. Jack Hylton and His Orch. C1778.

Chorus-Our Village Concert. Syd Howard, Vera Pearce, Leonard Henry and Company. C1782.

Orchestral-More Old Songs. Jack Hylton and His Orch. C1783.

Vocal Duet-A Ballad When at Sea.

Vocal Duet-A Sailor's Philosophy. Stuart Robertson and John Turner. C1857.

Orchestral-Tomorrow's War Time Memories.

Orchestral-Songs of the Officers' Mess. Jack Hylton and His Orch. C1888.

Humorous Song-(a) The Future Mrs. Akins (b) Knocked 'em in the Old Kent Road (c) A Fallen Star (d) My Old Dutch.

Vernon Watson (Comedian). C1922.

8.45-9.30 p.m. Musical comedy and Light Opera.

C. B. Cochran's 1930 Revue-Vocal Gems.

Light Opera Company. C1920.

The Maid of the Mountains-Selection. The London Palladium Orchestra. C188.

Misa Hook of Holland-Vocal Gems. Light Opera Company. C1989.

The House that Jack Built-Selection. New Ways-Vocal Gems. C1791.

Silver Wings-Vocal Gems. Light Opera Company. C1858.

All records in the above European programmes are kindly supplied by Messrs. S. Moutrie and Co.

9.30-11.30 p.m.

Dance. Programme of Brunswick and Melotone Records kindly supplied by "The Brunswick House."

Fox Trot-Organ. C1529.

Blessed City (Baird Choir). C1850.

Westminster Abbey Special Choir. C2006.

Martha-Selection (Flotow). The Band of H. M. Coldstream Guards. C1848.

Dog's March (Rosen). Reginald Foot (Organist). C1529.

Blessed City (Baird Choir). C1850.

Fantasia Impromptu (Chopin). Impromptu in A Flat (Chopin). Irene Scharrer. D1087.

Hosanna to the Son of David (Gibson). I Sing the Birch (Elgar). Royal Choral Society. C1740.

All records in the above European programmes are kindly supplied by Messrs. S. Moutrie and Co.

9.25-10.00 p.m.

Concerto No. 1 in B Flat Minor for Piano and Orchestra (Tchaikowsky). Played by Solomon (Piano) and the Halle Orchestra conducted by Sir Hamilton Harty. (Col. LX18-LX22).

1st Movement-(a) Allegro non troppo e molto maestoso.

1st Movement-(b) Allegro con spirito.

2nd Movement-Andantino semplice.

3rd Movement-Allegro con fuoco.

The above suite was kindly loaned by a Listener.

10.00 p.m. Close Down.

### MONDAY'S PROGRAMME.